

ENGLAND ROASTED.

Terrific Arrangement by the Irish-American Convention.

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Adopted, to Which the Grievances of Centuries are Reviewed.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

One of Which Protests Against the Continued Confinement of Irish Political Offenders in British Prisons. Another Expresses Sympathy With the Cuban Cause—Pledges of Support to the "New Movement" to Free Ireland—Parliamentary Agitation no Longer Practicable—The National Alliance Formed.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—To-day's session of the Irish "new movement" convened at what were generally regarded the most important questions of all. The principal business on the programme was the consideration of the platform, submitted by the committee on resolutions, and the report of the committee on ways and means for national organization. The delegates waited with eagerness an outline of these two reports.

The committee on resolutions is as follows: Chairman, O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis; T. H. Greaney, Pennsylvania; T. O. Flynn, Nebraska; J. M. Kennedy, Montana; E. O'Donnell, Illinois; J. Connor, New Jersey; Martin Kelly, Delaware; M. A. Walsh, Texas; M. Farrell, California; W. Fitzgerald, Iowa; D. D. Finnane, California; John Ryan, New York; Ed. Sweeney, Ohio; M. J. Redding, Indiana; J. O'Sullivan, Pennsylvania; C. P. O'Hara, Nebraska; M. Morgan, Wisconsin; O. C. McLaughlin, New York; M. Donnelly, Indiana; T. Moran, Louisiana; J. J. Bree, Connecticut; P. H. Cooney, Kansas; J. Dillon, Rhode Island; E. McCanley, Jr., Michigan; Redmond Keys, Canada; A. Foley, Massachusetts; R. Walsh, Minnesota; D. E. Ryan, New York.

The committee on ways and means for national organization is as follows: William Lyon, chairman; J. J. O'Connell, Chicago; E. M. Bayers, Delaware; J. McDonald, Missouri; E. Cunningham, Missouri; P. Callaghan, Montana; J. H. Dean, Colorado; J. Shoeny, California; P. J. Murphy, Iowa; J. McIntyre, Texas; M. P. Mooney, Ohio; E. Moran, Pennsylvania; John Groves, Nebraska; J. J. Connors, Wisconsin; T. E. Barron, Washington, D. C.; M. F. Kelly, Rhode Island; J. T. Hickey, Michigan; F. O. Downey, Kansas; P. C. Hales, Nebraska; H. McGeeler, Alabama; P. F. Butler, Conn.; T. F. Ryan, Missouri; M. Mitchell, Iowa; P. M. Beger, Indiana; William Gavin, Idaho; P. L. McArdle, Arizona; J. J. Kelly, Australia; T. H. Joyce, Alaska; P. V. Fitzpatrick, South Dakota; L. Markley, Canada; J. M. Leonard, Mass.; F. J. Kinnell, Indian Territory; L. R. Buckley, Nevada; J. M. Colton, Mass.; F. J. Kinnear, Minn.; D. Jennings, N. J.; P. H. Powers, Tennessee; T. O'Leary, Montana; J. J. Walsh, Maryland; J. M. Brown, Toronto.

O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers when, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, he stepped forward to read the platform proposed for the consideration of the convention. His powerful voice, and the impressive silence of the delegates made a deep impression as he proceeded to read under the title of a "Declaration of principles" the following:

THE PLATFORM.  
"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people; Ireland is by nature separate from every other country and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity, and was the home of civilization while England was still barbarous."

"England's claim to authority in Ireland originated in force, and has been maintained by corruption and coercion; it has never risen into a right to rule; the title by conquest has never been perfected, inasmuch as the Irish people have continued, by constitutional action of revolutionary methods, to resist England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy."

"Ireland is destroyed of almost every civil right which the American people most deeply cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland, and England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate an Irish child; burned Ireland's schools; and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile or sent to prison in her dungeons thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking towards legislative independence of the Irish people has been arbitrarily rejected by the English Government, and every treaty broken every pledge, and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercion, and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books."

"In the place of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy England has resorted with the scourge and the scaffold, and yet to-day Ireland subsists, but not enslaved, crushed out, but not conquered, is in spirit a nation."

APPEALS FUTURE.  
"It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English government by peaceful agitation that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for the Irish race to proclaim against the death recorded by all history that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile, or into the graves of exile in their native land by the English government are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and murderer, and we believe that Ireland has the right to make

England's difficulty her opportunity, and to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts the members of this convention appeal with confidence to the American fellow citizens and all lovers of liberty to co-operate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed in these United States."

Distinct from the "Declaration of Principles," Chairman Ryan also submitted on behalf of the resolutions committee three separate resolutions as follows:

SEPARATE RESOLUTIONS.  
"Resolved—That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty; and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people but by civilization."

"Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and that we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy."

"Resolved, That this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish race of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic League, and the National Literary Society in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies of this country, and earnestly trusts our people will give them hearty co-operation, and generous support."

IRISH ALLIANCE FORMED.

The Declaration of Principles created decided enthusiasm and was unanimously adopted by the convention as submitted by the committee. The three resolutions were read separately and were warmly endorsed by the convention in a similar manner. Then the following was submitted and met with instant approval at the hands of the convention:

Resolved, That this convention recommends the formation of military companies wherever practicable in order to preserve the military spirit and help prepare for action in the hour of England's difficulties.

After the resolutions were disposed of, J. J. O'Connell, of Chicago, presented the following as the report of the committee on organization and ways and means:

"The 'new movement' organization shall be known by the style and title of the Irish National Alliance."

It shall have for its object the securing of independence of Ireland by any means within its power consistent with the laws and usages of civilized nations. The qualifications for membership shall be good moral character, birth on Irish soil, or descent from Irish parents, on paternal or maternal side, or both, and the taking of the following pledge of honor:

"I, —, hereby pledge my word and honor to aid by every means within my power in conformity with the constitution and by-laws of the Irish National Alliance in securing the independence of Ireland."

The state organizations shall be modeled on the national plan, and all authority to organize must come from the national executive, and no other authority to organize shall be valid. The initiation fees shall be \$1, and the dues 50 cents a quarter, payable in advance.

Each local sub-division of the Irish National Alliance shall be known as a council, and be designated by number of charter furnished by the national executive on payment of their pro rata, as called for in the convention. Each council shall transmit quarterly to the national 75 per cent of all monies received after the legitimate expenditures are made. Legitimate expenses of a council shall consist of hall rent and stationary.

The celerity and unanimity by which this plan of campaign was caught by delegates and stamped with a heavy vote of approval was a revelation.

The election of officers of the newly created Irish Alliance was declared in order, and resulted as follows:

President, William Lyman, of New York.  
Vice president, O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis.  
Treasurer, P. Y. Fitzpatrick, of Chicago.

Executive council, J. J. Donovan, Lowell, Mass.; Chris Gallagher, Minnesota; Martin Kelly, Tenn.; Capt. Mangin, Wisconsin; Joe Sheehy, San Francisco; J. M. Kennedy, Anacostia, Mont.; Thomas J. Dundon, Ohio; Thomas H. Greevy, Pa., and James Lawlor, Texas.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.  
One of the incidents of the afternoon session was a slight tiff between J. J. Keating and Father O'Mahoney. Mr. Keating, in addressing the convention, used the word "comrades" and explained that from that time on they would drop the term "brothers," which they had formerly used in addressing each other, and adopt the words "comrades of the Irish Republic army."

Father O'Mahoney interrupted at this point, and seemingly without waiting to hear what the priest had to say, Mr. Keating retorted somewhat hotly. "For the first time the cloth of God's minister had interfered with the cause of Ireland."

One of the delegates from Pennsylvania inquired of the chairman whether a telegram had been received from Pittsburgh, but Mr. Finerty declined to give a direct answer. The delegate insisted on knowing, and Mr. Finerty closed the argument by remarking that it may have been received, but would not be read to the convention. The telegram had been sent by a meeting held in Pittsburgh last night to protest against the ruling out of Delegates Madden and Sheehy.

proceedings of the Irish national convention at Chicago, material for amusement. The Globe this afternoon observes that Mr. Finerty and his colleagues deserve the thanks of the world for furnishing an entertaining farce.

In the course of an article on the convention, the St. James Gazette used the following language: "There are none so valiant as the exiled Irishmen in the secure atmosphere of an American liquor saloon; there are none so ready as he to attack the Saxon when the Saxon cannot get at him, or so patriotic in raising other peoples' money for war."

THIS SETTLES IT.

The Governor of Texas Calls the Legislature Together to Prohibit the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Prize Fight.

AGUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 26.—Governor Culberson to-night issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature for October 1, that will pass a law that will knock the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight into a cocked hat. The governor issued the proclamation at midnight to-night after a lengthy consultation with his cabinet, and gives the Associated Press correspondent as the reason for his action, that under the present condition of the law, the fight managers are liable to pull off the fight while the courts are rowing over it.

The proclamation concludes as follows: "Now, therefore, I, Charles A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me, hereby call a special session of the twenty-fourth legislature to be convened in the city of Austin, beginning at noon, Tuesday, October 1, 1895, for the following purpose:

"To denounce prize fighting and kindred practices in clear and unambiguous terms, and prohibit the same by appropriate pains and penalties, putting the law into immediate operation and making necessary provisions for its enforcement, so that the proposed exhibition of this character within this state may be prevented, and the undoubted will of the people upon the subject respected, and this affront to the moral sense and enlightened progress of Texas averted."

Corbett Will Fight.

New York, Sept. 26.—William A. Brady to-day issued a manifesto to the effect that champion J. J. Corbett would not make any further objections to arrangements made for his meeting with Fitzsimmons, but would go to Texas directly after his exhibition next Monday and prepare for the fight. Mr. Brady said that Corbett would surely fight.

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Eight Thousand People Attend the Annual Reunion at Pomeroy—Speeches by Governors McKinley and MacCorkle.

POMEROY, O., Sept. 26.—There were over 8,000 people in and around the big tent at Middleport to-day, attending the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of West Virginia. Addresses were made by Hon. C. E. Hogg, of West Virginia, Past Department Commander George Walker and others. In the afternoon the grand parade was given, with General Powell, president of the society, and staff; Chairman P. F. Zeise and members of the citizens' committee; Charles Townsend, commander of the Ohio department, G. A. R., and staff, and others at the head of divisions of the procession consisting of Patriarchs Militant, Knights of Pythias, Ohio National Guard and other organizations, as well as the veterans of the army of West Virginia and G. A. R. posts. Governors MacCorkle and McKinley left to-day.

The governor spoke to the great crowd yesterday, and was greeted with cheers from 5,000 old soldiers. He said that the old army of West Virginia never surrendered, but retired a time or two rather hastily.

At the campfire last night Governors McKinley and MacCorkle were the principal orators. Governor MacCorkle and staff arrived from Charleston in the evening. Other notables reaching here last night were Col. Starr, of Richmond, Ind.; Gen. Duval, of Wellsburg, W. Va., and Col. Devol, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Generals Powell and Grosvenor and Governor MacCorkle reviewed the parade to-day. Colonel Botsford states that sixty-one per cent of the army of West Virginia has died since the close of the war. The society will meet at Gallipolis, Ohio, next year, date to be fixed later.

The following officers were elected: General W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill., president; Col. J. L. Botsford, Youngstown, Ohio, secretary and treasurer; Rev. E. Early Crauson, Cincinnati, chaplain. Fourteen vice presidents were selected.

END OF A ROMANCE.

A Double Tragedy Growing Out of a Wrong Step Made Years Ago.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—News reached Cleveland to-day that Henry T. Fenton had committed suicide at Hunters Hot Springs, Montana, by shooting. Eight years ago, when a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Edwards, Townsend & Co., he bet heavily on the re-election to Congress of ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, since deceased, who was one of his employers. He lost and embarrassed money from the firm to pay his bets. He began to lead a fast life and took more. When the sum reached \$4,000 he fled. For a year he wandered in the south and then drifted to Montana, where he began life anew under the name of Harris Fargo. He was lately made postmaster at Hunters Hot Springs.

A hunting party consisting of Cleveland gentlemen visited the springs and it is supposed that Fenton, fearing recognition on their part, some of them being former friends of his, ended his life. By some strange fatality there was a tragedy in the hunting party the same day Fenton suicided and the victim was the man above all others whom the postmaster feared to face. While after game, the hunting party came to the edge of what are known as the Scarer Rocks, near the springs.

The footing became insecure; all dismounted except Mr. William A. Babcock, president and general manager of the Bishop & Babcock Company, of this city. His horse's last slipped and animal and rider rolled over the brink of the precipice. Mr. Babcock was crushed in a terrible manner and he died two hours later.

FELL FLAT.

Durant's Effort to Prove an Alibi is a Failure.

MAIN WITNESS UNSATISFACTORY

To the Defense and Disappointing to the Counsel.

ROLL BOOK OF MEDICAL COLLEGE

Shows That Durant was Marked Present on the Afternoon he is Supposed to Have Killed Blanche Lamont, but Nobody Remembers to Have Seen him at the College—The Chisel Found in the Pastor's Study Fits the Mark on the Door—The Bloody Shoe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The key-stone in the arch of Durant's alibi crumbled and fell to-day. The witness upon whom the attorneys for the defense depended most to sustain their contention that Durant was attending a lecture at Cooper Medical College at the hour when Blanche Lamont was murdered, gave disappointing testimony. Instead of testifying that Durant was present at the lecture, as Attorney Durey said Dr. Cheney would do, the doctor said he had no recollection of seeing the young medical student.

To offset this reverse, the defense gained only one point, the admission as an exhibit the roll call book at the college, in which Durant was recorded as present at the lecture given on the afternoon of April 3. The prosecution holds the roll call book in little esteem from the fact that it will place witnesses on the stand to prove that Durant frequently asked his class-mates to answer to his name when he was absent, and that they complied with his request.

The crush in the corridors at the entrance to the court was greater to-day than upon any other day since the trial began. Men and women fought for admission, while the sheriff and a score of deputies struggled as desperately to keep the crowd back. At times the confusion outside was so great that the proceedings of the court were interrupted. At length Judge Murphy summoned the sheriff and ordered him to clear the corridors. If the sheriff's force was insufficient the judge said he would call on the chief of police for a squad of men to execute the order.

Sergeant Reynolds, the police officer, who conducted the search of Emanuel church after the discovery of the bodies of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, was the first witness called to the stand. After describing the furniture and other articles found in the pastor's study, he was asked about the chisel marks found in the door leading to the belfry. The door and casing through which the murderer passed with the body of his victim, was brought into the court and formed one of the most interesting exhibits produced. The witness testified that the marks corresponded in size to a chisel found in a tool box in Rev. John J. Gibson's study. The witness was also asked to identify a shoe supposed to have been stained with blood, which was found in the pastor's study. As sergeant Reynolds did not know to whom the shoe belonged, Sergeant Burke was called, but he was also in ignorance with regard to the ownership of the shoe.

Dr. W. Cheney, of Cooper Medical College, who was supposed to be the mainstay of the defense, was the next witness. He said the lecture on April 3, began at 3:30 and lasted until 4:15, at the close of which the roll was called. The witness did not know whether Durant was present or not, as the roll was called by Dr. F. P. Gray. Dr. Cheney was temporarily excused and Dr. Gray summoned. Dr. Gray did not know whether Durant was present or not, but assumed that he was from the fact that he was not marked absent on the roll call. Questioned with regard to the roll-call book, the witness admitted that the entry of April was not an original record, as it had been transferred from another page subsequent to that date for the purpose of rectifying an error. On this ground the district attorney moved that the book be not admitted as an exhibit, but the objection was overruled. Dr. Cheney was then recalled and reiterated his statement to the effect that he had no recollection of seeing Durant at the lecture given on the afternoon of April 3.

Attorney Durey was plainly nettled at the conflict between what the defense had promised Dr. Cheney would testify to and what he really did say; so another effort was made to obtain a satisfactory answer. The witness was asked if in a conversation with one of the attorneys for the defense he (the witness) had not said that he believed that Durant was present at the lecture.

The court asked Attorney Durey if he was trying to impeach his own witness, and then sustained an objection interposed by the prosecution. On cross-examination District Attorney Barnes tried to show that students at the college frequently had their class-mates answer for their names at roll call when they were absent. The witness was asked if in his experience as an instructor at the college he had not become aware of the existence of such a practice. The defense objected to the question, of its sweeping nature. The court sustained the objection, but intimated that the question might be asked if made in proper form. Two or three more questions of similar import were asked, but objections were sustained in each case.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning with the cross-examination of Dr. Cheney still incomplete.

IOWA CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Side Opens Under Auspicious Circumstances.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, Sept. 26.—The Republican state campaign was formally opened here this afternoon under the auspices of the Iowa Traveling Men's Republican Club, whose headquarters are in this city. The crowd was not as large as anticipated, owing largely to the fact of cold and threatening weather this morning. The sky cleared toward noon, however, and the attendance was good at all three meetings this afternoon. Des Moines sent delegation of five hundred by special train and a fair sized delegation came from a number of other points. The principal meeting was opened at 2 p. m. in the opera house, which was packed. United States Senator Allison delivered the leading address, a thorough review of finance, tariff and other leading issues. Following Senator Allison were addresses by United States Senator Gear, ex-Governor Larabee, General Drake and Matt Parrott.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Six Miners Buried and Four Others Injured Near Leadville.

DENVER, Sept. 26.—A special to the Times from Leadville, Col., says there has been an explosion at the Belgian mine and the ground has caved in. There are fifteen men underground. It is impossible to reach them. The Belgian is located about five miles from Leadville in Adelaide Park.

A later dispatch from Leadville says: The worst accident that ever occurred in this camp happened about 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Belgian mine, resulting in the death of six miners and injuring four others. The dead: J. H. Gray, John Hamill, Clark McGinnis, John Beggs, Chris Phillips, Ed Kuhn.

The injured: J. H. Reynolds, James Baxter, Alex Parker, John Waters. The men were working in a drift and slope about ten feet above the lower levels, where fifty pounds of powder had been stored. According to Superintendent Doddridge, he had positively forbidden more than five pounds of powder to be taken into the mine at one time, but it is known that fifty pounds was in the slope at the time. Five or ten pounds of this were in an oil can warming with lighted shuffles under it. This, it seems, is the usual method of warming powder. In some manner it exploded and the concussion set off the remaining powder. This terrific shock caused dirt to block the slope and the men could not get out and six of them slowly smothered to death. As many volunteers as could be put to work began digging through the mass of dirt and in an hour had broken through and discovered the miners lying along the two drifts. There were five in what is known as the Belgian drift—all dead, and four in the other three of whom were alive. The dead and injured were rapidly taken to the surface, and the injured were removed to the hospital. It is thought that all of the injured men will recover.

The men killed, so far as known, were all single. To-night crowds of people visited the morgue to view the remains and the crush was such that the doors had to be locked and only twenty-five people let in at a time.

FROM LAKES TO OCEAN.

Resolutions Adopted by the International Deep Waterways Convention.

(For Proceedings of Convention, see 7th page.)

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—At the Deep Waterways Convention this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted: "Recognizing the supreme utility of deep waterways through the great lakes and thence to the sea, and re-affirming in full the platform adopted at the organizing convention held in Toronto in 1894, the international Deep Waterways Association, in first convention assembled, declares in part:

"That the public welfare demands the deepest practicable channels between the several lakes and to the seaboard to enable vessels of the most economical type to pass between lake ports, or between the lakes and the seaboard or to foreign waters without the necessity of trans-shipment."

"That the said requirements call for at least a depth of twenty-one feet in all channels, and the building of all terminable structures for a navigable depth of twenty-six feet or more."

"That the broadening of the channels through the connecting shallow between Lakes Erie and Huron and Lakes Huron and Superior, as recommended by lake carriers, is urgently demanded by the interests of commerce."

"That pending the development of the best deep channel or channels to the ocean, the promised early completion by the Canadian government of the St. Lawrence canal, if possible, with lengthened locks will result in marked benefit to international commerce and the producers of the interior, and likewise that the movement in the state of New York towards lessening the cost of transportation to tide-water by improving the Erie canal, which must have a permanent value, is noted with satisfaction by this convention."

"That with respect to the several resolutions offered concerning local canal projects, all enterprises designed to extend marine commerce through lateral routes tributary to the great lakes are to be encouraged."

The resolution of Captain Livingstone, offered yesterday, demanding the widening of the channel at the time locks crossing in the Detroit river to six hundred feet, was adopted, as were also resolutions thanking the Associated Press and the newspapers for the prominence given to the proceedings of the convention.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

Thrown Into Prison in Cuba and Released Through the Efforts of Our Consul.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 26.—Among the passengers arriving on the Cuban steamer to-night was Senator Jose Ansley, a dentist from Sagua la Grande, accompanied by his sons, Luis and Aurelio. These gentlemen were reported as suspects and were said to be harboring ammunition. A force of Spanish officers thoroughly searched their premises but without result. Nevertheless they were arrested and thrown into a foul-smelling dungeon for thirty-six hours, the ventilation holes of which were stopped up. During this period they were given neither food nor drink and were barred from communicating with their family.

They were detained altogether seven days. They highly commend W. B. Barker, the American consul, for his untiring efforts in their behalf, without which they believe they would have still been imprisoned. They were released and ordered to leave within twenty-four hours. They will remain here several days and then proceed to Washington, where their complaint will be filed. They claim American citizenship.

All passengers report great progress for insurgents and many industrial persons joining them. To-day a petition to the United States congress to be presented at its next meeting asking for the recognition of Cuba was started and within three hours, 300 names were offered.

DEVASTATION

By Forest Fires on the Grand Trunk Railroad Line.

THE SUPPLICATIONS TO HEAVEN

By Priests and People Fail to Check the Flames.

VICTIMS HOMELESS AND BEGGING

Through the Country—Desolation Everywhere—Several Villages Wiped Out of Existence, and the Villagers Flocked to Refuges, Having Lost all Save Life Itself—The Fires in Wisconsin Threatening the Destruction of the City of Green Bay—People Burned Out Utterly Penniless.

ARTHABASKA, QUE., Sept. 26.—Seventy men to-night were still fighting fire in the woods on the Grand Trunk railroad line in the direction of Doucet's Landing on the Three Rivers road.

The fire began on Monday morning, when the sky was darkened by a dense column of smoke blowing by the strongest gale felt in years. The fire ignited in the brushwood and was kindled by farmers clearing new land. Monday evening the terror was redoubled here when the heavens were lit up with flames and a rain of cinders and sparks fell.

The whole population engaged in prayer. Tapers were burned at the altars in the parish church and the priests joined in the supplications to heaven. Guards were posted all around the village and the statues of saints were placed around the houses to turn back destruction. To-day the victims of the calamity are homeless and begging through the country. All trains passing through the desolated region stop and the conductor blows a horn and calls out in case the people should be in need. The people burned out are utterly penniless. At 6 a. m. to-day the rain began falling and the people are overjoyed, as they believe the fire can be stopped. Settlers who have been here fifty years have never seen such a fire.

An Associated Press correspondent visited the desolated region this morning. No fire could be seen, as the heavy rain was falling. The telegraph and telephone connections were being re-established, the wires being attached to planks, trees and poles. Over a hundred poles were destroyed. The area visited by the flames was one of thirty-five miles. The flames traveled from north to south from the inland forest to the St. Lawrence river.

This is the order in which the fire and smoke spread: St. Celestine, Brant's Mills, Asten, St. Eulalie, Batastrophe, Riviere Noire, the outskirts of Arthabaska, the home of Hon. V. Laurier, St. Elizabeth, St. Albert, De Warwick, Kingsley Falls and to Doucet's Landing.

The fire is now confined to a spot thirteen miles from this last place. At St. Angele's vegetation and trees, including all crops, are in ashes everywhere along the Grand Trunk line. The villagers are flocking in with their wives and children from all parts of Arthabaska and Three Rivers. They have lost all except life itself. Providentially no fatalities were added to the calamity. Husbands, wives and children, all through this region, who have been separated in the conflagration, are still seeking one another. The survivors whose houses were burned down are asking the Grand Trunk railway to take them out of the fields, where they are living under the shelter of blankets and board huts.

GREAT FOREST FIRES

Raging in the Vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin—Much Damage Done.

GREENBAY, WIS., Sept. 26.—Extensive forest and swamp fires are raging southwest, west and northwest of this city. A furious gale blowing from the south and the flames are sweeping through the timber and over the marshes with great rapidity. The fires in Dorre county peninsula that were subdued by Sunday night's rain have also broken out again. The city and bay are overhung with dense smoke. On the Onondaga reservation the fires are very extensive.

Scores of farm buildings are threatened and fires are approaching the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shops within the suburbs of this city.

ANOTHER DEFEAT

For the Insurgents "Officially Reported"

From Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Reports have reached here of a serious defeat of the insurgents in the district of Ciego Avilla. Col. Aldave, of the Spanish army surprised a camp of insurgents under command of Generals Roloff, Sanchez and Zayas. The loss of the insurgents in killed, wounded and prisoners is placed at 200. No details of the engagement have been received.

Gen. Martinez de Campps has reached Havana, after an absence of several weeks in the eastern and middle provinces of the island of Cuba.

A Small Surplus at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—For the first time in some months the treasury will show a surplus this month. The receipts for the month to date are \$23,530,841, an excess over current expenditures of \$12,744. As the daily expenditures always diminish toward the end of the month, no doubt is felt that each of the few remaining days of September will see some addition to the present surplus.

Mrs. Houston Acquitted.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—In the Seine assizes to-day a verdict of acquittal was rendered in the case of Mrs. Houston, who on May 11 shot M. Glasser, sub-director of the Russian bank in Paris.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair cooler Friday and Saturday; northwesterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by U. S. Bureau, drought, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 75. 8 a. m. 75. 9 a. m. 75. 10 a. m. 75. 11 a. m. 75. 12 m. 75. 1 p. m. 75. 2 p. m. 75. 3 p. m. 75. 4 p. m. 75. 5 p. m. 75. 6 p. m. 75. 7 p. m. 75. 8 p. m. 75. 9 p. m. 75. 10 p. m. 75. 11 p. m. 75. 12 m. 75.

Weather—Cloudy.